



GCE A LEVEL

1100U60-1



Z22-1100U60-1

FRIDAY, 10 JUNE 2022 – MORNING

HISTORY – A2 unit 4

DEPTH STUDY 6

France in revolution c.1774–1815

Part 2: France: republic and Napoleon c.1792–1815

1 hour 45 minutes

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

A WJEC pink 16-page answer booklet.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**.

Write your answers in the separate answer booklet provided, following the instructions on the front of the answer booklet.

Use both sides of the paper. Write only within the white areas of the booklet.

Write the question number in the two boxes in the left-hand margin at the start of each answer,

for example

0	1
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Leave at least two line spaces between each answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question.

You are advised to spend 60 minutes on Question 1 and 45 minutes on either Question 2 or Question 3.

The sources used in this examination paper may have been amended, adapted or abridged from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

The sources may include words that are no longer in common use and are now regarded as derogatory terminology. Their inclusion reflects the time and place of the original version of these sources.

In your answer, you should use knowledge and understanding gained from your study of Unit 2 (AS) where appropriate.

Answer **Question 1** and **either Question 2 or Question 3**

Question 1 (compulsory)

0	1
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Using your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the impact of Napoleon as Consul and Emperor between 1801 and 1810. [30]

Source A Selected articles from the Concordat signed between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII (15 July 1801)

The government of the Republic acknowledges that the Catholic religion, Apostolic and Roman, is the religion of the great majority of French citizens. His Holiness also acknowledges that the religion has derived, and is likely to derive, the greatest advantage from the establishment of the Catholic faith in France, and from the particular profession of it by the consuls of the Republic. They therefore, after this mutual acknowledgment, made as well for the interest of religion as for the support of the internal tranquillity of their respective states, have agreed as follows:

Article I. The Catholic religion, Apostolic and Roman, shall be freely exercised in France. Its worship shall be public, but in conformity to such regulations of police as government shall judge necessary for the public tranquillity.

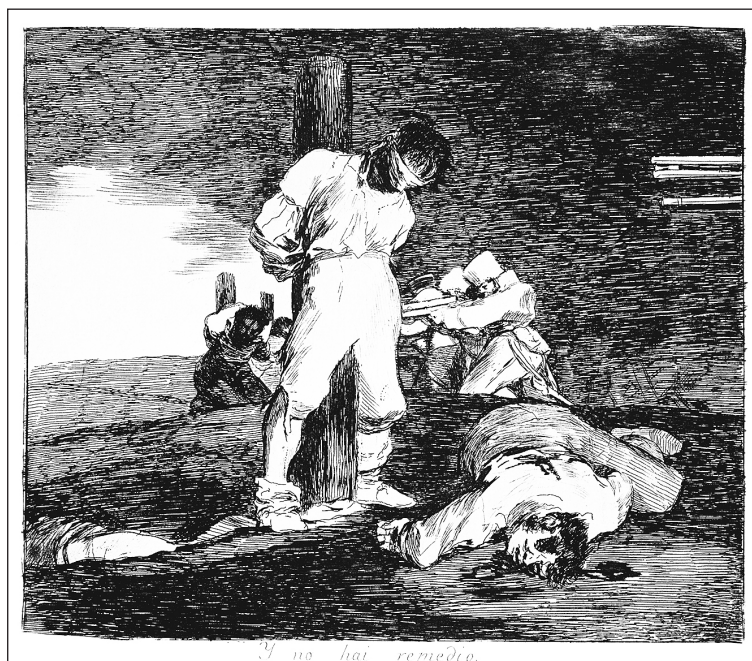
Article II. There shall be made by the Holy See, in concert with the government, a new division of French dioceses.

Source B Napoleon Bonaparte in a private letter to his brother Jerome, King of Westphalia (15 November 1807)

You will find enclosed the Constitution for your kingdom. This Constitution contains the conditions by which I renounce all rights of conquest and all rights acquired over your kingdom. You must observe it faithfully. The happiness of your people is important to me, not only because of the influence it can have on your reputation and mine, but also from the point of view of the general system of Europe. Refuse to listen to those who tell you that your people, accustomed to servitude, will receive the benefits you bring them with ingratitude. They are more enlightened in the Kingdom of Westphalia than some would have you believe; your throne will only become truly established through the confidence and affection of the people. What the people of Germany impatiently desire is that men who are not nobles but who have talent will have an equal claim to your consideration and to employment; they also want the total abolition of servitude and all intermediate links between the sovereign and the lowest class of people. The benefits of the Code Napoleon, public trials, the introduction of juries, will be the distinctive characteristic of your monarchy.

Source C

Francisco Goya, court painter to the deposed Spanish monarchy, depicts Spanish prisoners executed by firing squads during the Peninsular War in the picture “Y no hai remedio” [And there is no help] from the series of prints *Los desastres de la guerra* [The Disasters of War] (1810)



Answer either Question 2 or Question 3

Either,

0	2
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“The fall of the Girondins had the most significant impact on the development of the Revolution between 1792 and 1795.” Discuss.

[30]

Or,

0	3
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“Financial problems posed the most significant challenge to the Directory between 1795 and 1799.” Discuss.

[30]

END OF PAPER